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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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18a Explanatory Notes

- curry sickness *n* . . . chiefly Scot
 lar-ri-kia *n* . . . chiefly Austral
 la-da-ba *n* . . . chiefly SAAfr
 spal-pea *n* . . . chiefly Irish
 'bon-aet *n* . . . 2 s:Br
 book off *v* . . . Canad
 dia-kum *adj* . . . Austral & NewZeal
 gar-wid *n* . . . Scot & Irish

The label *dial* for "dialect" indicates that the pattern of use of a word or sense is too complex for summary labeling; it usually includes several regional varieties of American English or of American and British English:

- cal-a-boose *n* . . . *dial*

The label *dial Brit* indicates currency in several dialects of the Commonwealth; *dial Eng* indicates currency in one or more provincial dialects of England:

- boyle *n* . . . *dial Brit*
 'hob *n* . . . 1 *dial Eng*

The stylistic label *slang* is used with words of senses that are especially appropriate in contexts of extreme informality, that usually have a currency not limited to a particular region or area of interest, and that are composed typically of shortened or altered forms or extravagant or facetious figures of speech:

- 'bark *n* . . . *slang*: MARSHMALLOW
 'sah-my *n* . . . *slang*: inside information: nose

- main squeeze *n* . . . *slang*: one's principal romantic partner

There is no satisfactory objective test for slang, especially with reference to a word out of context. No word, in fact, is invariably slang, and many standard words can be given slang applications:

The stylistic label *nonstand* for "nonstandard" is used for a few words or senses that are disapproved by many but that have some currency in reputable contexts:

- leara *n* . . . 2 a *nonstand*
 Ir-regard-less *adj* . . . *nonstand*

The stylistic label *substand* for "substandard" is used for those words or senses that conform to a widespread pattern of usage that differs in choice of word or form from that of the prestige group of the community:

- is *pres 3d sing of be, dial pres 1st & 2nd sing of BE, substand pres pl of be*

A subject label or guide phrase is sometimes used to indicate the specific application of a word or sense:

- knockabout *adj* . . . 3 of a sailing vessel
 'break *n* . . . 3 of a mining
 'up *adj* . . . 3 of a quark

In general, however, subject orientation is given in the definition:

- Di-do *n* . . . a legendary queen of Carthage in Virgil's *Aeneid* who kills herself when Aeneas leaves her
 je-te *n* . . . a springing jump in ballet made from one foot to the other in any direction

ILLUSTRATIONS OF USAGE

Definitions are sometimes followed by verbal illustrations that show a typical use of the word in context. These illustrations are enclosed in angle brackets, and the word being illustrated is usually replaced by a lightface swung dash. The swung dash stands for the boldface entry word, and it may be followed by an italicized suffix:

- 'key *n* . . . 3 a . . . <the ~ to a riddle>
 nary *adj* . . . <~ a person wanted to go>
 'plummet *v* . . . 2 . . . <prices ~ed>
 weak *adj* . . . 4 . . . (2) . . . <history was my ~ ex-sub-
 -ist>

The swung dash is not used when the form of the boldface entry word is changed in suffixation, and it is not used for open compounds:

- 'true *adj* . . . 8 . . . <in the ~west sense>
 turn-off *v* . . . <turn the ~water off>

Illustrative quotations are also used to show words in typical contexts:

- con-flict-ed *adj* . . . <this unhappy and ~ modern woman—
 John Updike>

Omissions in quotations are indicated by suspension points:

- alien-ation *n* . . . <~ from the values of one's society and
 family—S.L. Halsey>

USAGE NOTES

Definitions are sometimes followed by usage notes that give supplementary information about such matters as idiom, syntax, semantic relationship, and status. A usage note is introduced by a lightface dash:

- 'ery *n* . . . 11 . . . — used in the phrase *a for cry*
 'trum *n* . . . 2 . . . — used with *out*
 'so *adv* . . . 3 a . . . — often used as a substitute for a preceding clause
 'ster-zan-do *adj or adv* . . . — used as a direction in music
 gringa *n* . . . — often used disparagingly
 placed *adj* . . . 1 . . . — sometimes considered vulgar
 hajji *n* . . . — often used as a title

Two or more usage notes are separated by a semicolon:

- 'wise pron *n* . . . that which belongs to lies — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *wise*, esp. in colloquial or literary language and still surviving in the speech of Friends, esp. among themselves

Sometimes a usage note calls attention to one or more terms with the same denotation as the main entry:

- water moccasin *n* . . . 1: a venomous semiaquatic pit viper (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) chiefly of the southeastern U.S. that is closely related to the copperhead — called also *cottonmouth*, *cottonmouth moccasin*

The called-also terms are shown in italic type. If such a term falls alphabetically more than a column away from the main entry, it is entered at its own place with the sole definition being a synonymous cross-reference to the entry where it appears in the usage note:

- cotton-mouth *n* . . . 2 WATER MOCCASIN
 cottonmouth moccasin *n* . . . 1 WATER MOCCASIN

Sometimes a usage note is used in place of a definition. Some function words (as conjunctions and prepositions) have

1258 **reasonable** ● **trek**

TOR] (13c) 1: the betrayal of a trust: TREACHERY. 2: the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or the sovereign's family.

treasonable \trə-zən-ə-bəl, trə-zən-ə-bəl/ adj (14c) 1: relating to, consisting of, or involving treason — treasonably \trə-zən-ə-bəl-əd/ adv

treasonable \trə-zən-ə-bəl/ adj (1993) — TREASONABLE

1: worthy of being treasured: TREASURABLE

treasure \trə-ʒər, trə-zə \ [ME *thesor*, fr. OF *tr.* *thesaurus* — more at THESAURUS] (12c) 1: a (1): wealth (as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or hoarded (buried ~) (2): wealth in any kind or any form; RICHES b: a store of money in reserve. 2: something of great worth or value also: a person esteemed as rare or precious. 3: a collection of precious things

treasure v \trə-ʒə-ɪz, trə-ʒər-ɪz/ (14c) 1: to collect and store up (something of value) for future use; HOARD. 2: to hold or keep as precious: CHERISH. PRIZE (as treasured those memories).

SYN: APPRECIATE

treasure-house \trə-ʒər-ˈhaʊs, trə-zə-ˈhauz/ (15c) 1: a building where treasure is kept: TREASURY. 2: a place or source (as a collection) where many things of value can be found

treasure v \trə-ʒər-ɪz, trə-zə-ˈrɪz, trə-zə-ˈrɪz/ (14c) 1: a guardian of the collection of treasures: CURATOR. 2: an officer entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds as: a: a governmental officer charged with receiving, keeping, and disbursing public revenues b: the executive financial officer of a club, society, or business corporation — treasure-keeping \trə-ʒər-ˈki-pɪŋ/

treasure trove \trə-ʒə-ˈtrəʊ, trə-zə-ˈtrəʊ/ [AF *trésor*, fr. *tr.* *trésor*] (1523) 1: treasure that anyone finds; *specif*: silver in the form of money, plate, or bullion which is found hidden and whose ownership is not known. 2: a valuable discovery, resource, or collection

treasury \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ [ME *thesauri*, fr. OF *tr.* *thesaurus*] (14c) 1: the place of deposit and disbursement of collected funds; esp: one kept in such a depository are deposited, kept, and disbursed c: funds department in charge of finances and cap. the collection, management, and expenditure of public revenues b: the building in which the business of such a governmental department is transacted c: cap: a governmental security (as a note or bill) issued by the Treasury. 3: a repository for treasures (as ~ of poems)

treasury note n (1890) 1: a currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury in payment for silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890. 2: a U.S. government bond iss. with a maturity of not less than one year or more than seven years

treasury of merits (1894) 1: the superabundant satisfaction of Christ for human sins and the excess of merit of the saints which according to Roman Catholic theology is effective for the salvation of others and is available for dispensation through indulgences

treasury stock n (1903) 1: issued stock reacquired by a corporation and held as an asset

treasure v \trə-ʒə-ɪz, trə-zə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ [AF *trésor*, fr. *tr.* *trésor*] (14c) 1: to drag about, handle, deal with, freq. of *treasure to drag, pull* v (14c) 2: to discuss terms of negotiation; to negotiate. 3: to deal with a matter esp. in writing: NEGOTIATE — *treas* used with (a) book with conservation. 3: to pay another person's expenses (as for a meal or drink) esp. as a compliment or as an expression of regard or friendship: *treas* w/ 1: to deal with in speech or writing. 2: to present or represent artistically c: to deal with: HANDLE (food) plentifully and with imagination — Cecil Beaton. 2: a: to be on oneself toward: *treas* (~ a horse cruelly) b: to regard and deal with in a special manner: *treas* used with as 3: a: to provide with free food, drink, or entertainment b: to provide with enjoyment or gratification. 4: to care for or deal with medically or surgically (~ a disease). 5: to act upon with some agent esp. to improve or alter (~ a field with acid) — *treas* n

treasure n (1651) 1: an entertainment given without expense to those invited. 2: an esp. unexpected source of joy, delight, or amusement

treasurable \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ (14c) 1: capable of being treasured; yielding or responsive to treatment (as ~ disease) — treasurability \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ-ˈbəl-ə-ti/

treasuries \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ [ME *thesauri*, fr. AF *trésor*, fr. *tr.* *trésor*] (14c) 1: a systematic exposition or argument in writing including a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached (as ~ on higher education). 2: *obs*: ACCOUNT, TALE

treasuries \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ (15c) 1: a specific manner or a technique or actions customarily applied in a specific situation. 2: a substance or technique used in treating. b: an experimental condition

treasuries \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ [ME *thesauri*, fr. AF *trésor*, fr. *tr.* *trésor*] (14c) 1: L. bonding, treatment, fr. *tr.* *trésor* to drag, handle] (14c) 1: the action of treating or esp. of negotiating. 2: a: an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation (1): PRIVATE TREATY. 2: a contract in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by representatives duly authorized and issued, or ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state. b: a document in which such a contract is set down

treasuries \trə-ʒə-ˈrɪ, trə-zə-ˈrɪ/ (1863) 1: any of numerous ports and inland cities in China, Japan, and Korea formerly open by treaty to foreign commerce

treble \trə-bəl, trə-ˈbəl/ [ME *perh*, fr. MF *trio*, fr. *tr.* *tréble*, *tréble*] (14c) 1: the highest voice in harmonic music: SOPRANO b: one that performs the highest range c: a member of a family of instruments having the highest range d: the upper half of the whole voice, soprano or contralto. 2: the upper half of the whole voice of an instrumental tonal range — compare BASS e: the higher portion of an instrumental tonal range — sound recording and broadcasting. 2: something treble in construction

treble v \trə-bəl, trə-ˈbəl/ [ME *perh*, fr. MF *trio*, fr. *tr.* *tréble*, *tréble*] (14c) 1: having three parts or uses: THIRDFOLD b: triple in number or amount. 2: a: relating to or having the range or part of a treble b: HIGH-PITCHED, SHRILL c: of, relating to, or having the range of treble

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